VOL. LVIII .- NO. 37.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1890.-TEN PAGES.

IRELAND'S FORMAL APPEAL. AID ASKED FOR TENANTS IN THE DIS-TRESSED DISTRICTS.

merica Especially Appealed to by the Conference of Nationalists Summoned by Mr. Parnell—A Deputation Appelated to Visit Us and Make the Nituation Clear. Duntay, Oct. 6 -The Conference of the Irish Nationalists, called by Mr. Parnell, was held in this city to-day. Part of the business of the Conference was the selection of a deputation to visit America for the purpose of placing before the people of that country a plain statement of the situation of affairs in Ireland, The following were appointed to form the deputation: John Dillon, member of the House of Commons for East Mayo; William O'Brien, member for the northeast division of Cork county; Thomas Power O'Connor, mem-ber for the Sectional division of Liverpool; Timothy D. Sullivan, member for the College Green division of Dublin; Timothy Harringon, member for the Harbor division of Dub lin, and Thomas P. Gill, member for South

Mr. Parnell sent a telegram to the Conference saying that he greatly regretted his innbility to be present, and expressing confidence that the deliberations of the meeting would be guided by wisdom and patriotism, and would result for the good of the public. He also expressed the hope that the mission to America would meet with all possible success. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and the other Nationalists detained at Tipperary sent a telefram expressing their regret that a " disgusting judicial farce" prevented their attending the Conference.

The proceedings of the Convention were conducted in private. There was a very large attendance, and most of the leading members of the Nationalist party were present.

Justin McCarthy moved the adoption of four resolutions, all of which had been previously submitted to Mr. Parnell. The first of these pledges the fullest support of the National League to the tenants who are threatened with ruin in consequence of the course adopted by the Government and the landlord syndicate.

The second resolution demands that certain distressed districts in the southern and western parts of Ireland receive especial consider-ation by the Government, and that measures be taken at once for the relief of the inhabitants. The Government is called upon to inaugurate a series of public improvements for the purpose of giving employment to the people and enabling them to support themselves without charitable assistance.

The third resolution condems in emphatic terms the conduct of the Government in causing the arrest of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon and the other Nationalist leaders arraigned at

The fourth resolution says that the Nationalist party is compelled by circumstances to make an appeal to its friends everywhere in behalf of the Irish tenants, and it looks especially to its friends in America to subscribe generously for the defence of a distressed people. This appeal, the resolution says, is made most unwillingly, but the desperate strait in which the Irish tenants are now placed makes it absolutely necessary that assistance should be asked from friends and sympathizers throughout the world.

Bixty-four members attended the Convention in the Mansion House. A crowd watched tion in the Mansion House. A crowd watched the arrivals, cheering all the conspicuous Nationalists. The Convention sat in private for an hour and a half, and then adjourned to the Oity Half. The latter was so crammed that several members of Parliament were obliged to stand during the proceedings.

After the reading of telegrams from absentices Mr. McCarthy made the opening speech. He referred to the trial in Tipperary as grotesque. Mr. Farnell, he said, although absent, was in active cooperation with everything they did. Its had studied and sanctioned all the resolutions. Mr. Sexton had come to Ireland to attend the convention, but the death of his mother had compelled him to be abgent. In spite of these absences the party was full of confidence, which fact would not give comfort to some of their opponents. (Cheers,) There was no difference of opinion among them, from the oldest to the youngest, as to general counsels and conduct; and if they met under the pressure of difficultities, they met also under conditions entitled to give them confidence now remains and in the propels, whom ages of despotic power had not subdued, and they were not likely to be greatly intimidated by the sham Cromwellism of the present day. They had faith in their great leaders, Parnell, Giadsone, and Morley, and the prospect ahead was full of growing light. Houd cheers).

Mr. O'Connor, in moving the first resolution, constantiated the party upon the recovery of Mr. Farnell from an liness which at one time threatened to be mortal and to paralyze the whole future of the Irish cause. He rejoiced to be able to teil Mr. Parnell that he shod as high as ever in the affections and confidence of the Irish people, and that they desired to express their appreciation of his unering spains and indomitable courage. They desired to express their appreciation of his unering spains and indomitable courage. They desired to express their appreciation of his unering spains and indomitable courage. They desired to express their appreciation of his unering the arrivals, cheering all the conspicuous Na-

in Theorary a proof of their sympathy and support.

Mr. O'Connor inveighed against the "Unionist Syndicate" working against the Ponsonby and other tenants as a conspiracy extending from the First Lord of the Treasury to the miserable loafers who did the actual work. The Nationalists appealed to irishmen throughout the world by generous assistance to defeat the hopes of the exemise of Ireland, and to show that if the purse of the exchaquer is broad and deep, it is not so broad and deep as the purses of the friends of Ireland.

Labor Troubles in Foreign Lands.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 6.-The conference between the employers and the representatives of the unionists held for the purpose of endeavoring to settle the labor troubles was barren of result. It is said that many of the officers of the Union Steamship Company who struck because of the employment of nonunion labor by the company are making application for reinstatement.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 6.-The negotiations between the employers and the trades unions for tween the employers and the trades unions for the holding of a conference to decide the questions at issue between them are still being carried on. The Trades Council insists that if a conference is held it must not be hampered by sonditions framed beforehand.

Landow, Oct. 6.—The boiler makers at Newport and Monmouth have gone out on strike. The question in disputs is whether the boiler makers or the engineers shall do the angle from work.

The insistermen at Hull have gone on strike, Livrapool. Oct. 5.—Titteen hundred carties.

The lathtermen at Mull have gone on strike. Liverpoon, test, is "rifteen hundred cartisen here struck for higher wages and shorter hours. The strike, which caused an almost total suspension of business in the grain and cotton trades, will be ended to morrow, the strikers at a mass meeting to-day, having decided to resume work at the old wages.

Russing Away from the Vitu Insurgents Zaszisan, Oct. 6.-All the missionaries at stations within reach of the Vito insurgents have reached the coast in eafety. One of them, a Mr. Henderstorm, only escaped through the and Henderstorm, only escaled through the opportune arrival of a British carayan, which feached his shation simultaneously with a garty of natives who were intention murder. Hals becomes the rendexyous of every ruffian and makeoment on the coast line. Another large arrived expedition will some start from Lindi under the command of the forman tomologies, to subjugate the inland tribes.

A Bussian Horon on Trial for Forgery. St. Perenanumu. Oct. 6.- A trial which is ex-

iting great interest here, particularly in court circles, is that of Baron Naidi, who is charged with torgery and with the embezziement of Associate the first the embergement of two control of the far on important the far into secure a pardon for her bashand but the far was infection. It is expected that have these as infection. It is expected that have these as will be called during the propose of the true. Seedles hard hald, a function of a far the country of the true.

ANATORISE that is A mosting of the Cabi-let will should be summoned for the purpose of processment a regency in consequence of the serious inners of the king.

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS TO BE LET GO. IVINS IS SHAKING HER UP. he Government Convinced that They

Copprisht, 1910, by Tun Sun Princing and Publishen.

LONDON, Oct, 6,-I have good reason to believe that the Government have decided to release, under certain conditions, a number of the unfortunate men now serving life sentences in British prisons for complicity in the earlier dynamite outrages or attempted outrages. Recent investigations have proved practically beyond doubt that many of these men, probably the majority, were the victims of agents prococateurs. This discovery, coupled with the fact that no blood was shed by the prisoners, and that they have already endured the heavy punishment of years in convict prisons has induced the Government to recommend to the Crown to give merciful reconsideration to their cases.

THE TRIAL AT TIPPEBARY.

Mr. O'Mahony's Absence Provokes a Spirited Discussion and an Adjournm DUBLIN, Oct. 6,-The Magistrates' Court at Tipperary, before which the case of Messrs, Dillon and O'Brien and a number of other defendants who are charged with conspiracy is being heard, reconvened this morning. All the accused, with the exception of Mr. O'Mahony, who is ill, were present, but their counsel, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Timothy Healy, were absent. On behalf of Mr. O'Mahony, Mr. Dillon produced certificates from two Clonmel dostors, stating that he was seriously ill, and that it was impossible for him to attend the trial. Mr. Ronan, Prosecutor for the Crown, objected to the certificates as not being a valid

jected to the certificates as not being a valid excuse for O'Mahony's absence and insisted that the doctors be summoned by the Court to testify as to their patient's condition.

Mr. Dillon said that the doctors certificates would have to be accepted as evidence that Mr. O'Mahony was in no condition to appear before the Court, as the doctors themselves distinctly refused to come to court to substantiate the statements they had already made in their certificates.

tinctly refused to come to court to substantiate the statements they had already made in their certificates.

Mr. Ronan then asked the Court to adjourn for an hour to enable the Crown to decide whether the charge against O'Mahony would be withdrawn or an application made for a warrant for his arrest.

Mr. O'Brien asked Mr. Ronan: "Can you not decide this matter in half an hour, and not keep us fooling around here?"

The Court granted the request of Mr. Ronan, and an adjournment was taken for an hour.

Upon the reassembling of the court Mr. Ronan stated that the prosecution had telegraphed to two doctors in Clonmel requesting them to examine O'Mahony, and had sent a third from Tipperary to visit and examine the defendant. He expected that the dectors would appear in court later and testify as to O'Mahony's condition, and he therefore asked that the court take a further adjournment. In the course of his remarks Mr. Ronan's statement was untrue. He further said that had done his best to procure the attendance of Mr. O'Mahony's dectors in court.

Mr. O'Brien said that the defendants had the right to complain against the course of the prosecution. Mr. Ronan's entarement was untrue. He further said that he had done his best to procure the attendance of Mr. O'Mahony's dectors in court.

Mr. O'Brien's remarks were greeted with cries of "Hear. Renan's remark, he declared, was addressed to an audience in England, and was designed to injure the defendants.

A scene of confusion now occurred. Mr. Ronan repeated his remarks were greeted with cries of "Hear. hear!" by the defendants.

A scene of confusion now occurred. Mr. Ronan repeated his remarks again and again, and Mr. Dillon. who was very angry, loudly denied them. The defendants in the mean time protested against the charges made by the prosecutor. When order was again partially restored Mr. Dillon warmly protested against the course adainst the court's taking any further adjournment. He maintained that in justice no warrant could be issued for the arrest of Mr. O'Mah

Another heated wrangle then took place between the Crown prosecutor and Mr. Dillon.
The Court linally granted Mr. Ronan's request, and a further adjournment was taken.
The action of the defendants, who are on bail, is likely to result in their committal to the Clonmel jail for contempt of court.

DOCKMEN MAKING TROUBLE.

The Wilson Line Boats Forced to Leave the Albert Bock,

LONDON, Oct. 6.-The managers of the Allan and Wilson steamship lines wrote to Thomas Mann, the labor agitator, a month ago, stating that as a result of the recent dock strike the men at the Albert Dock demanded such extertionate pay-amounting to from 15 to 20 shillings daily-that they constituted a serious impediment to the coal and grain trades. Grain shitting the writers said a performed in Liverpool and New York at onethird of the cost at which it was done in London, where the men did not tolerate the use of elevators. Furthermore, the owners of yeasels don, where the heat and the conversed vessels delevators. Furthermore, the owners of vessels were unable to supervise the grain shifting, and the union foremen only hindered the work, being airmid to report the faults of the men. The present system, the managers averred, fosters idleness and thieving, and caused general demoralization among the men.

averred, losters idleness and thieving and caused general demoralization among the men.

Later, in a letter to Mr. Mann. Mr. Hill says he will be obliged to lay up some of the New York steamers of his line unless some system of piece work is introduced, and that London will become a probibitive port. After suggesting a possible plan for securing efficient work with the maximum degree of benefit to the men, he declares that unless something is done he must quit the Albert Dock. He adds that the Hudson Bay Company complained that because of the refusal of the company to satisfy the demands of the dockmen for drink the men had assumed a threatening attitude, and had actually stolen a number of sealskins.

Mr. Mann has not replied to these letters. The London boats of the Wilson line have all returned to the Milwail dock, the management fluding it impossible to put up any longer with the condition of affairs at the Albert dock. The Allan line officials wrote to the joint committee on docks on Oct. i to the effect that the Hudsen Bay Company claimed £200 for stolen lurs.

Charges Against an Irish Priest.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6 .- Father Flavin, a priest re siding in the parish of Clonmel, has been arrested on the deposition of a dying man. In this the priest is charged with chasing the wit-ness and a party of his friends from an lan and pushing the witness over a wall. In falling from the wall, the deposition says, the witness broke a leg and sustained other injuries, from the effects of which he believes he cannot re-cover.

The Way the Sultan Steps Improper Use of the Mails,

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6. - The authorities having become convinced that a conspiracy is on foot against the Government, and that the conspirators are using the mails for the fur-therance of the plot, orders have been issued susjending the local postal service, with a view to prevent the conspirators from carrying out their designs.

Explorer Trivier Going to Africa,

BOBDEAUX, Oct. 6.-Capt. Trivier, the French traveller, will start for Africa on Nov. 10 for the purpose of exploring the east and west coasts of that country. The chief aim of his journey will be to discover channels of trade by which the commercial interests of France may be advanced.

The Cane's Uncle Seriously Ill. Sr. PETERSBURG, Oct. 6.-The Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, is in a critical condition. The cancerous affection from which he has been suffering for a long time has attacked the brain, and his obysicians pronounce the case very serious.

Perras Unable to Form a Ministry. LISBON. Oct. 6.-Senhor Ferrac, to whom was intrusted the task of forming a new Cabinet. has failed in the undertaking. Gen. D'Abreu Bousa is now trying to form a consiliation Cabinet.

The New Prussian Minister of War. BERLIN, Oct. 6. The Reichsanzeiger an-nounces that Gen, you Kaltenborn-Stachau will succeed Gen, Verdy du Vernois as Prus-sian Minister of War.

HE TURNS OFF FASSETT AND PUMPS COMMISSIONER FITEPATRICK.

rying to Put Out the Fire On the Hearth of Democracy With Ris Up-country Engine A Mosn for the Civil Hervice Law. Senator Fassett's inquisitorial committee Part II. of the Superior Court. The Senator from Chemung was every whit as fashionably dressed as Senator Lispenard Stewart, and there was a suspicion in the minds of many of the audience that he had been getting points from the latter. Chairman Hendricks, the figurehead of the committee, and Senator Bir-kett of Kings didn't appear. Senators Mc-Naughton and Ahearn were there. Gil Denne

won't turn up for a day or two yet. The committee had to awalt the pleasure of Chief Inquisitor Ivins, who was fifteen minutes late. Those who hadn't seen him since the spring campaign of the committee hardly recognized him. The beard which used to give so sardonic an expression to his features was shorn entirely, and he didn't look half as fierce. "I understand," he said, "that the Excise Commissioners are willing to testify, their counsel only stipulating that no questions be asked concerning the particular matters for which they are under indictment. Of course, this is perfectly proper."

Edgar M. Johnson jumped up at this and said that on the behalf of Commissioners Koch and Fitzpatrick he desired to say that his cilents were ready to answer all questions touching any transactions whatever of the department.

ents were ready to answer all questions touching any transactions whatever of the department.

President Meakim of the Excise Board being out of town. Mr. Ivins began on the treasurer. Commissioner Edward T. Fitzpatrick. After he had found out what Assembly district and what police precinct the witness lived in he asked him to teil all about the general machinery of the Board. This was not very new matter. Mr. Fitzpatrick said at one point:

"I want to say that the previous bad character of a place does not milliate against a new applicant in my opinion. If a disreputable house is turned into a church or a monsastery the previous character of the house isn't taken into consideration."

"Do you know of any instances of this transformation." asked Senator Fassett.

"Well, I know of instances where churches have been turned into theatres, but I can't think just now of any cases where the opposite is true."

Commissioner Fitzpatrick said that the fees paid in were deposited ones a day in a Bowery bank, Then, at the end of the month, the money that had accumulated was sent down to the City Chamberlain. The money drewn o interest in bank, and Mr. Ivins wanted to know why it want t sent down to the City Chamberlain more frequently.

"Because, under the law we are not oblised to turn it in oftener than once a month," was the reply.

Mr. Ivins said that it would be advisable to send the fees down to the city treasury at least once a week and let them draw interest. He asked why the Board required the service of an assistant casher.

Commissioner Fitzpatrick repled that one

an assistant cashier.
Commissioner Fitzpatrick repled that one

an assistant cashier.

Commissioner Fitzpatrick repled that one man acted as a check on the other in the receipt of fees, and that in the rush hours one man could not possibly do the work sione.

"How many changes have there been in the office aince the present Board came in?" was the next question. The witness said there had been a great many. The Board had found things very rotten, and went to work at once to clear out many of the old men.

"When you cleared out the department," asked Senator Fassett, "what sort of a broom did you use?"

"A reform broom."

"Where did you go for your new material?"

"To Tammany Hall," came the decisive answer. Among the persons who had recommended men for appointment, the witness said, were several of New York's Judges, and Ham Fish had recommended one man who was appointed. The witness thought that he was an inspector named Delaney.

"So you did appoint some one who didn't come from Tammany Hall," said Mr. Ivins, with a leer.

"Oh, yes, several," was the reply.

Senator Fassett asked if the Corporation Counsel couldn't supply all the law needed by the Board. Mr. Ivins shut him ceff with the information that they badn't got to that point yet.

"Who among Tammany Hall leaders has

formation that they badn't got to that point yet.

"Who among Tammany Hall leaders has recommended men to the Board?" he asked.

"Has Mr. Croker?"

"I shouldn't be surprised." said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "aithough I can't recollect just now."

"Other things being equal you would select the employees in your department from Tammany?" asked Senator Fassett.

"Yes, just as you would do up in Albany for the men of your district," retorted the Commissioner. the men of your decount for it." asked Mr. missioner.

"How do you account for it." asked Mr. Ivins, "that only Tammanyites and Mr. Fish's friends get places?"

"You must ask the Civil Service Board,"

"The Civil Service law really doesn't amount to much then?" said Mr. Fassett, while he twirled his moustache. Mr. Fitzpatrick thought it didn't.

twirled his moustache. Mr. Pitzpatrica thought it didn't.

"A mere piece of red tape," murmured Senator Fassett sadly.

Mr. Ivina inquired whether the Board had made any investigations of the stories concerning certain inspectors which came out at the previous hearings. The Commissioners, said Mr. Fitzpatrick, had investigated the case of one man, who was charged with being an exception.

"We found that his character was good, and retained him. He had been pardoned by Gov. Titiden after serving a part of his term in

Tiden after serving a part of his term in prison."

The form in which inspectors make their reports after investigating the character of applicants was criticized by Mr. Ivius, and Mr. Fizpatrick admitted that it was not the best, but he said it had been accepted as it had come down from preceding Boards. Senator Fassett asked if the inquiry into a man's character wasn't a matter of form, and Mr. Fizpatrick said that in many cases he didn't see how it could very well be anything else.

I don't see," he said, "how it is possible in many cases to prove the bad character of a bad man.

"I don't see," he said, "how it is possible in many cases to prove the bad character of a bad man.

"There have been plenty of instances where men supposed to be upright and honest, who are good church members, have very dissolute characters. How are you going to prove that such a man's character is bad."

Mr. Ivins asked the witness why he had voted to relicense Thetas's concert hall in Fourteenth street. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the occupant was a man whom he believed to be of good character, and who had promised that none of the objectionable features of the old establishment would be allowed.

Mr. Ivins asked why in the past efforts had not been made to enforce the bonds of saloon-keepers when they violated the conditions of their license. Ex-judge Edward Browns, the course for the Edward, supplied this by saying that there was a legal question whether the bonds were collectable under the present law. The question is now being tested. Senator Fassett was anxious to know why the excise inspectors did not see that the licensed saloons obeyed the Sunday law. Mr. Fitzpatrick thought that this was the duty of the police.

Senator Fassett—As an expert don't you think it would be the best thing all around if the entire liquor traffic were under the supercytion of the Excise Department in the matter of politing as well as granting and revoking licenses." censes? The Witness—No I don't, for it would require a great for c of men to constantly patrol our town. The expense would be enormous. The committee adjourned at 2 o'clock. It will at from 10% until 4 o'clock daily.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construc-

tion of the three steel tugs for the use of the navy, to cost not exceeding \$35,000 each. The bids were as follows: Globe Iron Works Company of Cleveland; for three tugs \$103,500, or at the rate of \$34,500 The Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington.

Dei.: for one tug \$45,000, for two tugs \$44,000 Del.: for one tug \$45,000, for two tugs \$44,000 csch, and for three tugs \$45,000 each.

John H. Dialogue of Camden, N. J.: for three tugs \$19,000, at the rate of \$33,300 for such.

People's Machine and Boiler Works of Baltimore: for one tug \$34,000, and for two tugs \$34,000 each.

Northe & Levy of Philadelphia; for one tug \$33,304, and for thee tugs \$100,000, or \$38,333, each.

The Sam'i L. Moore & Sons Company of Elizabeth, N. J.: for one tug \$34,000, for two tugs \$34,125 each, and for three tugs \$34,000 each. each.

Harrison Loring of Boston; for three tugs \$97,314, or at the rate of \$32,438 each.

The bid of Neafle & Levy is irregular in not being according to the plans of the department.

Mafety, Comfort, and Speed. Autumn to the Berkshirve

Autumn to the Berkshirve

The popular rivie to the Repkshirve

Autumn to the Repkshirve

The popular rivie to the Repkshirve Hills is via the directly between her large field the first limits and the formal directly. See York testral and fluidon hive hairs directly real and the formal real part of the first limits and the heavy seet raise of real factors and the with Wagner passes drawing room date, here trained to the first limit with Wagner passes drawing room date, here trained and the first limit and the first limits are vegibuled besided by seem, and \$190 F. H.—Adm.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON'S BOTEL.

Questa Leaving Because of the Order Pro hibiting the Sale of Liquor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6,-Vice-President Morton is a much busier man now than he was at any time during the session of Congress. His big hotel, which has been a source of great trouble to him ever since it was opened last winter, is egan its fall campaign yesterday morning in to a row growing out of conflicting authority fart II. of the Superior Court. The Senator | When Mr. Morton made the mistake of takmore than ever troublesome at present, owing ing out a barroom license last fall he was censured so severely by public opinthat he was compelled to deny responsibility for his own action. A few days ago, yielding to pressure, he issued an order that no wines or liquors should be retailed in the hotel. This order raised a great commotion among the guests, who could get little satisfaction, owing to the fact that there are two managers of the establishment, each with conflicting views as to what course should be followed. One manager is in charge of the café; the other has control of the matter of leasing rooms, and is a member of the real estate firm, in which Sevellon A. Brown. Chief Clerk of the State Department, is a partner. This is where the political feature of the controversy comes in. Mr. Morton is constantly being called upon to arbitrate between the warring factions, and finds the task of landlord a more difficult one to fill than that of presiding officer of the Senate. He has not yet decided whether to uphold the café manager or the apartment agent. The order cutting off the sale of liquor is said to have been brought about by the political real estate firm What caused Mr. Morton the greatest annoyance is the fact that all over the house there are removals of people who signed leases of a year, among the number being Senator Stewart of Nevada, who declares that he will not be longer bothered by the internecine war-fare which is daily enacted under his very eyes. Representative Cannon of Illinois is another of the disgruntled boarders, and he says he will not renew his lease under any circumstances. Meanwhile the Vice-President has his rooms daily invaded by frate guests, who wish to pour out their grievances to him.

CARNEGIE AFTER A PENSION.

Not for Himself, but for the Widow of a Scotchman Who Fought for the Union, WASHINGTON, Oct. 6,-The Star to-night

prints the following: Mr. Andrew Carnegie came to Washington last Friday on a somewhat peculiar errand. In the address recently delivered by him at Dundee, Scotland, in which he raked the aristocracy of England over the coals in such a relentless manner, he made a striking comparison between the policy of Great Britain and the policy of the United States on pension legislation, and said:

"The greatest item of the American budget is the sum that the grateful republic showers upon the rank and file of those who fought for that republic. E[Loud cheers.] You cannot resist the impetus of the people which forces Congress year after year to increase the pensions paid. Last year the republic paid \$125 -000,000; this year It will pay \$140,000,000. You paid £30,000 to Admiral Seymour, who stood

occools; this year it will pay \$140,000,000. You paid £30,000 to Admiral Saymour, who stood behind £20,000 to Admiral Saymour, who stood down a few mud forts—cheers—not a life lost it will be stood when a few mud forts—cheers—not a life lost it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he had the Highland heat behind him. (Cheers it he said that he had cone not him.) As workhouse. (Lond cries of 'Shame!) Your Prince of Wales got £40,000 extra. making his annual salary £115,000. exough to keep 30,000 of your people being £35 per head. while the men who had fought through the war of the hight your battles are allowed to die in a workhouse. (Lond at the the workhouse.)

A day or two after the lecture Mr. Carnegie was attacked by a Tory paper, which called attention to the fact that the widow of a Scothman who had fought through the war of the states was permitted to suifer in the lines of the canse without a penalon. At the request of Mr. Carnesie the United States Consul. Mr. Bruce. Investigated the case and found that the woman referred to was the widow of John McEwan, who was a private in Company H. Sixty-fifth Himost Infantry. She was immediately asked to sign an application for a pension, which Mr. Carnegie said with him together with the necessary affidavits to lay the case helore the Fresident. The latter faum, with the the papers to Commissioner the claim. He left the meeting of the iron masters at New York last Friday and came over to Washington to lay the case helore the Fresident. The latter faum, with the chartes of the said with him together with the necessary affidavits to lay the case helore the Fresident. The latter faum with the function of the followed by a fro

Report of the Governor of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- Gov. Prince of New Mexico in his annual report makes an earnest appeal for a settlement of the question of land titles in that Territory, and until this is done, e says, the subject must continue to be of paramount importance to its people. population of the Territory is 153.076. During the year entries of the public lands aggregated 1.773, of which 423 were homesteads and 639 were preemptions. The total assessed valuation of the property of the Territory is \$46.041.010 and the Territorial indebedness \$570.950. The financial condition of the Territory, the Governor says, is excellent. Crops of all kinds are fully up to the average, and a larger acreace has been planted this year than ever before. The cattle industry has greatly improved of late. Sheep conners have also had a good year. The number of sheep shipped during the year will aggregate 750.000, at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2. The year's production of wool will probably reach 1.000.000 pounds. The mining initiatry is in a flourishing condition; the total output of gold, silver, lead, and copper aggregating over \$4.000.000. The Governor in conclusion makes a strong plea for Statebood and says none of the Territories recently admitted compare with New Mexico in population, wealth, intelligence, or in every quality that is necessary to build up a prosperous Statebood. 1.773, of which 423 were homesteads and 639

The Voyage of the Baltimore to Sweden. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- Commodore Schley has made his official report to the Navy Department regarding the voyage of the Balti-more to Sweden with the remains of the inventor Eriesson on board. After describing in detail the burial ceremonies and the courtesies extended to the American officers during their stay, Commodore Schley makes the following statement as to the conduct of the Bal-

timore on the trip:
"The passage across the Atlantic was made at a speed of about 10% knots an hour on an at a speed of about 10% knots an hour on an average consumption of about 36 tons of coal per day. As I started out lacking about 170 tons of being full, and being to some extent uncertain what the e-commy of her engines with he under the dreumstances of a foul bottom, and having to anticipate some delay from bad weather at this time of the year, it appeared more prudent to adopt a speed that would put dottenburg surely within her coal radius. I am satisfied, however, that ten days were added to the length of our voyage owing to the foulness of the ship's bottom."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-The Navy Department is preparing plans for a torpedo cruiser, bids for which will next week be invited. This cruiser, or "chaser," is to have a displacement of 750 tons, and engines of 6.500-horse ment of 750 tons, and engines of 6.500-horse power. The speed required will be about 23 kpots. The plans have not yet been completed. The torpede boat is to be slightly larger than the Cushing, and, if possible, an improvement on that craft. The plans must some from the bidders only the general dimensions being furnished by the department. The distinctment is to be 115 tons, the length 150 feet, and width 16 feet. A speed of 2 knots is required, and it is expected that 27 knots will be secured with the engines of 2,000-horse power.

Bound for Bearing Man. OTTAWA Oct 6.—It has been communicated to the Marine Department here that two actioners intended for the sealing trade in Behring Sea have left Aorth Sydner.

A PROSPECT OF PEACE NOW. GOV. HILL UNDERTAKES TO RESTORE

ORDER IN THE 22D REGIMENT. Wearled of Their Bickerings He Gives the Officers the Choice of Resignation or Bisbandment-Col, Camp and His Sup-porters Refused to Resign Under Orders,

The dissentions that have been agitating the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment for the past year reached a crisis last night, but it may not surprise some persons to learn that the Seventh Regiment's sharpest rival for popularity is likely to be disbanded. Gov. Hill has become wearied with the dissensions in this regiment, and last night he instructed Adjt.-Gen. Porter to notify the Board of Officers that unless all the field and line officers resigned at once the Twenty-second Regiment would be disbanded by order of the Governor.

Col. Camp, and Capts, Leo. Lilliendahl, and Dubols have refused to resign, and unless they change their minds the regiment will

have to take the consequences. There was a general impression among the men of the Twenty-second that Adjt.-Gen. Porter would bring about an amicable settlement of the troubles in the Board of Officers. Last Friday Col. John T. Camp received by telegraph from Adjt.-Gen. Porter an order directing him to summon all the Captains of the regiment to meet the Adjutant-General at the armory on Monday. As each Captain entered the armory on Friday evening this order was handed to him:

Sin: By direction of the Adjutant-General you are hereby ordered to report at the armory in civilian's dress on Monday, Oct. 0, at 8 P. M. By order Co. Oamr, W. B. Smirn. First Lieutenant and Adjutant Such of the captains as were not at the Armory on Friday were served with copies of

this order at their homes. A court martial had already been ordered for the six Captains who were arrested by order of Col. Camp on the charge of conspiracy, and they had, previous to their arrest,

acv. and they had, previous to their arrest, preferred charges against the Colonel. It was supposed by the officers that this meeting had been called to settle in private the dispute between Col. Camp and these officers.

Many of the old officers of the regiment went to the armory last night and waited until nearly 12 o'clock to hear the result of the conference. They were disappointed, however, as the meeting was a secret one, and no information was given out at the armory.

There were present at the meeting Adjt-Gen. Porter. Inspector-Gen. Barber, and of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. John T. Camp. Lieut.-Col. King, and all of the Captains except Capts. Bartlett and Finch, who are out of the city.

except Capts. Bartlett and Finch, who are out of the city.

The six Captains who are under arrest were there, and represented the opposition to the Camp-Leo faction.

Adjt.-Gen. Porter has the entire confidence of the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was peculiarly well fitted to take a nand in their regimental quarrels. He was at one time Colonel of that regiment. Since his appointment as Adjurant-General he has shown a strong interest in all its affairs.

When the meeting was organized last night, and Adj.-Gen. Porter announced his mission, there was a good deal of surprise. He said that he had undertaken the settlement, of these troubles in this way by the order of Gov. Hill. Commander-in-chief of the National Guard.

"Unless the field and line officers of the regi-

Hill. Commander-In-chief of the Mational Guard.

"Unless the field and line officers of the regiment will at once resign." said Adjt. Gen. Porter. "Gov. Hill has ordered me to say that he will distand the regiment."

This blow was felt most by Col. Camp. Capt. Leo, who has been a strong supporter of Col. Camp. spois against a wholesale resignation on the part of the officers. He said that he had done nothing for which he should lose his commission, and he did not intend to be forced into such a step.

Hill's energetic action.

The other officers feel that the regiment has received a great blow. It has just moved into its new armory, which has not yet been completed and accepted by the city. It has a distinctive uniform for full dress, and has justly prided itself on dividing with the Seventh Regiment the popular applause on all show days. Whatever the alternative accepted by the Board of Officers the regiment will suffer.

"This action should have been taken a year ago," said one of the officers have now reached such a pitch that declaive action is necessary, and although this may be a little tough at lirst, it will result in good to the organization or the reorganization."

The Governor's action will make no difference with the court martial that has been ordered to try the six captains for conspiracy. They will simply be placed on the supernumerary list and will be liable to a court martial. These Captains are Finch, Demarest, Hart, Preece, and Maidhof.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL

A Crany Man Enters, Strikes a Teacher and Throws Books and Slates. COZONA, L. I., Oct. 6.-While William Rode

man, a driver for the Atlantic Yeast Company, was crazed with drink this afternoon, he entered Public School 2 and caused a panic among the teachers and children. He struck Miss Josie Walsh, a teacher, on the arm, causing her to faint drove every one from the building, threw slates and books at them, overturned desks, and broke glass.

He then got into his wagon and drove on gallop toward Jackson avenue. Dr. Frank Wickham, William Shally, and a number of Wickham, William Shally, and a number of other started in pursuit and captured him at Woodside. He was brought back and identified by all the teachers. He plended to be allowed to go, but Miss Sarah Mahaffy, the principal, insisted that he should be arrested, and he was locked up by Constable Hilland. Miss Walsh said:

"I was attacked by one man a year ago, when I was coming through the weeks to school, and mean to make an example of this man."

Very few of the children returned to school during the afternoon, and those who did were accompanied by their parents. There were five teachers and about 400 pupils in the school when Rodeman burst in among them.

The Battle Ship Centract.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.-While no formal response has yet been received by the Navy Department from the Union Iron Works of San Francisco in regard to the construction of one of the coast-line battle ships. Mr. Scott the President of that company, who is now in Washington, has intimated to the Navy Department that they will undertake the contract on the terms proposed by the department. These provide for the building of a vessel these provide for the buttering of a vessel twelve feed longer than originally planned by the department for the sum of \$3,180,000, he has \$50,000 more than the Cramps offered to build a single vessel for provided they got the ontract for but one, and also being \$60,000 less than the bid of the Union from Works for a single vessel under the original plans of the Government. single years under the original plans of the Government.

It is the department's desire that the three vessels shall be built on the same plans, and the San Francisco company is allowed solons more than the Eastern company, in order to cover a perion of the additional expense in the transportation of steel and other material.

Poll a Captain Cortright, who has been at war with Saloon Keeper Charles Resed of Eighth aven s and 155th street for nearly two rears caused the artest of Kessel's barkesper again on readay night on a charge of violat-ing the Excise law. Charges of persecution brought by Kessel against the Captain some time ago are still pending.

REPUBLICANS ATTACK QUAY.

An Appent to the President to Deprive Him

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.-The Lincoln Independent Republican Committee have addressed an open letter to President Harrison asking him to withhold from Senator Quay all Federal patronage in this State. Accompanying the letter is the appeal of the committee to the voters of the State which is sent to explain the request, which the committee admit is "extraordinary." After rehearing the charges against Senator Quay, the letter says:

The issue is plain. In the interest of sound public morals, and of primitive Republican faith we seek the political downfall of a man whose public record dishonors himself, his party, and his State. There is but one alternative, either Mr. Quay must be shorn of political power or the Republican party must lose its high name as the party of progress and the representative of great moral ideas. It must a cept the ignoble title of the party of immoral ideas whose claim is now no longer right, but might, and whose appeal is not now, as in the days of Lincoln, addressed through lofty and legiti-mate argument to the reason of the people, to

their native sense of justice and of truth.

"To avert such a catastrophe we appeal to you, as Chief Magistrate of the nation, to aid us in the struggle by withdrawing from Mr. Quay the patronage of Pennsylvania, the responsibility for which has been placed by the Constitution in your hands. It is in this delegated power to give and to withhold office, to bribe and punish, that Mr. Quay's strength largely lies. Withhold it from him, and his political power will cease to exist."

The letter is signed by Joel J. Baily, Chairman, and forty-five others, who subscribed to the original appeal.

ON THE ARMS ONLY.

An Official Order in Chicago Against Vaccinating Girls on the Legs, CHICAGO, Oct. 6.-Dr. Garrett, the senior of

the corps of medical inspectors in the Health Office, received this morning this notice from his superior officer. Health Commissioner "Hereafter the medical inspector of this department will vaccinate no one on the leg

without special instructions from the Commissioner.' "It could not be helped," said Dr. Wickers-ham. "The fashion had grown beyond the bounds of reason, and this department will recognize it no longer. On Saturday afternoon six girls, two of them young women, came here to be vaccinated. They told the inspector that they wanted the operation performed on their legs. 'We don't want to disfigure our arms' was their excuse. The girls were vaccinated as they desired. But that's the last," said the Doctor, bringing his fist down on the table, " I want no more of them and won't bear them. any girl is so fashionable that she is afraid a vaccination mark will detract from her beauty in an evening dress she had better go to a private physician and have the operation performed in private. The old-fashioned way is good enough for this office, and that's what the young women must put up with. The only ex-ceptions in the future will be on my recommendation and the applicant must make a personal request to me. If there is any reason why she should be vaccinated on the leg in

been for this sort of thing lately. I believe it is a 'fad,' nothing more." THEY HELPED THEMSELVES.

Workmen Who Couldn't Get Their Pay Took Clocks and Clothing, Patrick J. O'Brien built the flat house he is now living in at 100 East 128th street and two others adjoining it. About thirty of his workmen claim that he owes them money

workmen claim that he owes them money for their work on the buildings, and some of them say that they and their families are actually starving. O'Brien promised to pay them on Saturday, and they hung around the house for some time in vain. Last night they again congregated about the bouse.

O'Brien lives on the second floor. His apartments were locked last night and he could not be found. At last the desperate workmen broke into the place and carried off such clothing and furniture as they found there. Word ing and furniture as they found there was sent to the East 126th street state

taken.

The police arrested Catherine and Patrick Scully of 181st street and Kingsbridge road and Patrick Malahy for having clothing and a clock, belonging to O'Brien. They were locked up on a charge of burgiary.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

Stacy by F. A. Davidson.

Started Out with Another Man to Rob Montana Saloons. DENVER, Oct. 6.-Information received from

Stacy and his partner, Bassett, resolved t create a little excitement by robbing every saloon from Pottsville to Sturgis in Montana. Disguising themselves with masks and putting on old clothes they started on their expedition. The first place they came to they found only ninety cents, and killed the proprietor because he had no more money. At the next saloon were nine men at a poker game. Stepping into the room with a revolver in each hand, the marauders commanded all to throw up their hinds, Stacy covered the men with his revolver while Bassett searched them, getting about \$200. Across the road at another saloon they broke the door down. Young Davidson was sleeping in the saloon, and the desperadoes began shooting at him. Davidson returned the fire and brought down Stacy. loon from Pottsville to Sturgls in Montana.

MR. ATKINS AND HIS MOTHER KILLED

Beaten to Death by a Negro, Who After-Nonvolk, Oct. 6 .- A despatch from Aulander,

N. C., tells of a double murder which was com mitted there last Saturday night. Mr. Atkins, a leading cotton grower, and his aged mother were killed by a negro, who crushed in their were killed by a negro, who crushed in their skulls with an iron ball and then set the house on fire in three different places. Julia Terry, the housekeeper for Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, ran from the house after she saw Mr. Atkins killed and hid under the veranda. She heard the murderer when he killed Mrs. Atkins is she may asleep in bed, and says that he struck her three times. The neighbors were attracted to the scene by the five and extinguished it. They found Mr. Atkins is body about fifty leet from the house, stretched across the rot of a treatening parties have been a corring the country for the murderer, who made his escape on a mule belonging to Mr. Atkins is expected of having committed the crime.

SPARKS PROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Jos. Weiler, an aged lady, committed suicide

by drawning in a clatern in Syra use yesterday morning. She was a sufferer from dyspical and The Shed Gatones, Sachapies Metaromet, Cornell, and Seaconnet mills in Pail River, shu down yesterday for one week to relieve the depression to the could market. market.
The President has appointed Charles A Daugherty of Pennsylvabla to be Sacretary of Legation to Newtonial H. Samsen Whitchuse of New York to be Secretary of Legation to Italy Legation to Italy

Reports have been received at Ardinore, I. T. of the finding of immediate verice of find and solver in the Artificial of the finding of t

Gov Jackson of Maryland has commuted to life ton presimment the each contents of John Hudden shas shelly consisted of murd r and who was to have been hanged at show fell out of 11 Derrick Haymsford of New Stortland, an an Supervisor of Allona county hanced binned heaterday intering a his bern, descent francial entherfranciant was the best of the stort of the stort

One George W. Craids began attachment friendlings in broads year ring against Luten F. Engo the air ring the first of the first Aus. I be vive if the analysis and the control of the against blanch of the first and the control of th

PRICE TWO CENTS. FOR ALIENATING A HUSBAND.

DAMAGES OF \$20,000 AGAINST MES, ELLA 7. BURT.

Adn Richardson Gets the Verdict by Benson of the Non-appearance of the Defendant, who is a Texas Ranchwoman, The suit of Mrs. Ada Richardson against Mrs. Ella T. Burt for \$25,000 damages for the alienation of Mr. Richardson's affections was up in the Superior Court in September, and there being no appearance for Mrs. Burt. judgment was given against her, with the direction that the damages should be assessed by a Sheriff's jury. The defendant made no appearance yesterday before the Sheriff's jury, and the

jury fixed the damages at \$20,000.
All of the parties are well to do. Mrs. Richardson is the daughter of a Mr. Sniffen, who was a hotel proprietor and owned large property in White Plains. After her father's death her mother married a man named De Forrest. to whom, it is alleged, she transferred all her property two days before her death in 1877. A litigation followed, in which the deeds were set aside by Judge Barnard. It appears that the mother's marriage with De Forrest was brought about in a peculiar way. The papers in the property case state that De Forrest had run up a bill of about \$300 at a certain dentist's, and then told the dentist that unless the dentist could introduce him to some rich widow he could not pay the bill. He and Mrs. Sniffen met and, as alleged, were married in less than

met and, as alleged, were married in less than three months.

David C. Richardson is a wealthy cattle dealer and has a ranch in Texas, near one which is owned by Mrs Burt. George A. Burt, the defondant's husband, is said to be wealthy, having large interests in Peruvian enterprises. The Richardsons have no children, but the Burts have a son and daughter.

Mrs. Richardson in her complaint sets forth that she was married in 1874. She and her husband went to Sea Cliff in 1881 and occupied a cottage. The Burts were fellow cottagers, and they all took their meals at the hotel on the grounds. Mrs. Richardson alleges that her husband became so attentive to Mrs. Burt that she herself was entirely neglected. He paid no attention to her from that time on. Some time later her husband engaged apartments at the Glenham Hotel, in this city. Mrs. Burt also had rooms there, and Richardson spent about three quarters of his time with her. Subsequently Richardson and Mrs. Burt wont to Texas to look after their interest shere. Mrs. Richardson tred of this neglect, and, when he deserted her in the latter nart of 1881, began her suit. She says that, although her husband has an income of \$12,000 a year, he has never given her over \$500 or \$500 annually. Charles F. Field, who knew the Richardsons, testified that the husband paid more attention to Mrs. Burt than he did to his wife, and deserted her in 1881. A. G. Vanderpoel appeared for Mrs. Richardson.

THE MISHAP TO MISS CAMBROS.

Riverdale is Disposed to be Indignant at the Manner in which She was Run Bown

The suburban population of Riverdale has seen greatly exercised over the manner in which Miss Cambros of Chestnut Hill. Philadelphia, was run down and injured on Saturday by a party of reckless enthusiasts, who were engaged in a mimic fox hunt on a paper trail. That part of the population that doesn't ride after the bounds is disposed to find fault with the young people south of Riverdale avenue, who go tearing about in the winding streets of the village with a threatening disregard of the rights and welfare of pedestrians. Saturday's "paper chase" had been planned for weeks ahead, and was what half the people of Riverdale regarded as a social event, while the other half looked upon it as an outrage. The accident to Miss Cambros has served to intensify the "class" feeling in Riverdale.

The "paper hunt" was organised at the house of Mr. Pratt, and he, with a lady companion, went ahead as hares, scattering bits of paper for a trail along the roads. The hunters followed at a breaknedk speed, nearly running over Police Sergeant McDermott in Bettner lane, and dashing at full speed into River avenue and then sharply turning into West street. The leaders of the hunt as it galloped into West street were Mr. Isham, Miss Isham, Miss Martin, Miss Herrick, and Mr. Landon. Miss Cambros was crossing West street on her way to the house of Broker Michael Bouvier, where she is visiting, when she was startled by the clanging of boofs, and in a twinkling was knocked down and run over, by which particular rider is not clear. Her collar bone and one rib were broken. Saturday's "paper chase" had been planned stead of the arm it will be done. You have no idea of the number of applicants there have rib were broken.

Miss Cambros refused to make a complaint to the police, and no arrests are likely to be made.

The Weather.

rain area, formed over the lower lakes early yesterday morning. The rain extended eastward to the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and in all of the lake regions, and thence south through the Mis-sissippi valley and Texas. The heaviest fall was 3.18 inches at Palestine, Texas It was fair fin the east|Gulf States and west of the Missouri River. The storm cen tra will move eastward with increasing force and cre-ate high winds along the coast to-day, with a contin-uation of the fog and on-shore winds that prevailed

yesterday.

The temperature was but alightly above freezing in Kanesa, Minuseava, Wyoming, and Colorado, with killing frost reported around Omaha.

The weather in this city was generally rainy and Mullen. Idaho, announces the killing of Ed forgy. Highest Government temperature, 65°; lewest, 55°; average humidity, 83 per cent; wind averaged 12 miles an hour, steady northeast; total rainfall, twotenths of an inch.

tenths of an inch.

To-day promiseato be rainy, with very little change in temperature. To morrow, fair, cooler.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tan Sun building recorded the temperature yesterday as fellows:

Average on Oct. 6, 1889, Average SIGNAL OFFICE PORECAST TILL S P. M. TURBDAY.

For Maine, New Hampsbire, Vermont, Massachusetta,

Rhode Island, Connecticut, rains; winds shifting

southeasterly: al glitty warmer.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jonesey, and Delaware, rain; southeasterly, shifting to westerly winds; cooler Wednesday morning. For the District of Columbia Maryland, and Virginia, rain; variable winds, becoming westerly; slightly cooler Welnesday morning. For western New York and western Pennsylvania,

rain, followed by fair weather Tuesday afternoon northwesterly winds; slightly cooler. JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Register to-day,

The Einst Eighty-eighth street police want an owner for a hard hag containing a pecketbook, a small sum of money, and a set of fairs teath.

The rise has received 55 from a subscriber for Mrs. Alexander equives, the wife of a veteran of the inte war who is now in the Virginia solidors Home.

The standholders in the new West Washington Market want a reduction of Sily ner cancin their rents. They called on a ompureller Myers in, a body yesterday and he promised to investigate the matter.

John Mctormack of West Fifty second street fell from a waren would be with the first presented a firm a waren would be with the strength of the wheelers are the strength of the which contains a surface and the strength of the virginian of the strength o

dark comments ing out to motion of counsel for Henry Cases, sately a held boy at the Botel Vendoma who is indicated for a road locate, in the Botel Vendoma who is indicated for ground locate, in the Botel degree in assaining for the hore safe a too, containing file too, belonging to the locate the safe at the containing file too, belonging to the locate the safe at the safe of the locate the safe for the safe of the safe at the safe of the safe at the safe of the safe at the safe of the safe o

day the has all from binded to be and.

In the subsect the librates of their and James T. Black
against the librate is Alen Fublishing Company inthe subsect of the function partial
important days has more sensed the monitor to compartial process as as and their full of complaint and
there she defendance to pread, answer, or defour with-